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FIRST CHAPTER

ALBANIA

ARMED FORCES

GENERAL

1. Ministry of People's Defence - Army General Staff.

Minister of People's Defence is (Lt General) Beqir BALLUKU.

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Since early in May 1956, ass~~i~~Secretary of Defence was appointed (Major General) Panajot PLAKU.

Chief of the Army Staff is (Major General) Arif HASKO.

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ARMY

2. Organization and Location of Units

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a) 22nd Inf. Brigade of BURREL

Location: Before its abolition, the 22nd Brigade of Burrel was stationed in the barracks located about 1 km S. of Burrel, and at a distance of 600 m. from the road leading from BURREL to ~~KRUJE~~ KRUJE.

Armament: The Brigade had the following armament:

An unknown number of Mortars, caliber 107 mm, similar to Soviet Mortars 107 mm, model 1938, illustrated in page 150 of the book "Guns and equipment used by the enemy". The said mortars are mounted on wheels equipped with tires.

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About 6 A.T guns, similar to the Soviet A/T gun, caliber 85 mm, model 1945, which is illustrated in the a/m book.

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Mortars caliber 82 mm. (used by the battalions).

Two A/A guns, caliber 20 mm. Same as the Soviet RHEINMETAL gun, model 1930, illustrated in the a/m book.

Four A/T guns, caliber 37 mm. Same as the Soviet BOFORS gun, model 1939.

Two A/T guns, 12,7 mm. for each battalion. Same as the Soviet DSHK gun model 1938.

Each battalion had 9 Soviet machine guns, caliber 7,62 mm, type GORTYNOV, model 1943

[redacted] 25X1

[redacted] each riflemen section had a Soviet light machine gun, caliber 7,62 mm., type DICTIREV, model 1946. 25X1

The Brigade was furnished with Soviet semi-automatic carbines, caliber 7,62 mm. model 1944.

The men of the Reconnaissance Platoon had Soviet sub-machine guns, caliber 7,62 mm type P.P.S.H., model 1944.

The officer had German and Soviet pistols.

Transportation Equipment

The brigade had the following transport. equipment:

- One Soviet light vehicle, similar to a Jeep, type Z.I.S.
- Four trucks type Z.I.S.
- Six trucks type MOLOTOF, towing the A.A. Arty guns.
- Six trucks type Z.I.S., towing the A/T guns.
- Mules: Total unumber unknown.
- Horses: Two for each battalion, and 3 for the Staff Office of the brigade.

Strength

[redacted] the brigade had a total strength of 1,200 men. 25X1

Organization

The brigade had the following sub-units:

Staff Office: (Commander, Commissar, Operations' Officer, C.P. Officer, Youth Officer, Rear Echelon Officer, Cashier, Sigurimi Officer, Agit-prop, and the Doctor).

-Three Inf. Battalions (7th, 12th, and 18th).

-Mortar Unit(107 mm).

-A/T gun Coy.

-A/A gun Coy.

-Reconnaissance Platoon.

-Engineers Unit

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-Signals Platoon.

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Commander: (Lt Col). Dod ~~X~~ AHMETI, from Vlone (From 2 Dec. 1954 until early in April 1956,

the abolition of the brigade was completed on ~~25th~~ April 27th 1956. The abolition was completed as follows:

In Nov. 1955 was abolished the 18th battalion of the brigade. The men of the ^{bat} lion handed over their armament, and as it was rumored they were transfered to KAVAJE as an organized Army Unit. In March 1956 begun the abolition of the rest of the brigade. At first, but gradually, were removed the units equipped with heavy armament, the A.A. Coy, the A/T coy, and finally in April 1956 left the Machine gun and Mortar Coys of the 7th and 12th battalions of the brigade. The a/m units equipped with heavy armement left complete (with the armament and personnel), and were transfered under the Army Units stationed in Gjinokaster and Permet. The Inf. coys left on April 27, 1956 their armament was greased and packed by a special team, and then it was sent to Tirana for storage. The men of the said coys, except 75-100 men sent to Tirana and Kavaje, were transfered to KOKERLLOK (KM-088144) where they met the men of the units of Kavaje and Milot and formed the Labor Brigade which was assigned for work to the Hydro-electric project of Mat.

18th battalion, upon its arrival to Kavaje, was armed again and the men were engaged with training till April 1956. Then the men were disarmed again and had been

distributed to various centers of work.

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[redacted]
[redacted] the abolition of the brigade begun
in Nov. 1955. [redacted]
[redacted]

2. - Removal of Equipment and Personnel

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a). Shifting of Units and Equipment

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The abolition of the units statione in N. Albania, and specifically those station-
ned in KUKSE, BURREL, SHKODER, MILOT, and KAVAJE, begun in March 1956, and not
in Jan. 1956 as it is mentioned in the preliminary report. [redacted]

[redacted] The units ~~of the~~ equipped with
heavy armament had been transfered complete (with their personnel and equipment)
to the units stationed in GJINOKASTER, PERMET, LESKOVIC, KORCE, and BILISHT
The Inf. units (riflemen) were transfered to the labor brigades as follows:
The riflemen of the units stationed in BURREL, KAVAJE ~~and~~ and MILOT formed the
labor brigade working in KOKERILLOK, while the riflemen of the Brigades stationed
in SHKODER and KUKSE formed the brigade working in MACUKULL (DK-240164).

3. - Army Post Offices and Conventional Nos of Units

Convent. No	U n i t	Town or village	D a t e	R e m a r k s
7620	22nd Brigade	Burrel	2 Dec. 1954 - 27 April 1956.	Abolished.

4. - Training

a). Training of Enlisted men

The soldiers are not trained in special training centers. Their training takes
place in the units to which they are sent by the Recruitment Office upon their
enlistment. [redacted] the assignment of the recruits to the units

coincides with the begining of the first period of training. He assumed this from the fact that when he joined the Army, as well as in the next year when the recruits arrived, their arrival coincided with the begining of the first period of training. Furthermore, he reports that roughly the periods of training are three (he cannot remember exactly). Each period lasts 2 months; the training subjects are as follows:

First Period : Guns and equipment, individual tactics, duties of a soldier, and diffirent other theories.

Second period: Maneuvres(exercizes) of the section and the platoon.

Third period: " " " " coy, and at the end of the training period very few maneuvers of the battalion.

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[redacted] the training is repeated twice in a year.

5. - Recruiting Service

a). Reduction of the Tour of Service

It is said, that the tour of service for the soldiers of any branch of service has been decreased to 18 months. The tour of service for the NCOs is 24 months.

[redacted] all the NCOs who had completed 24 months in the service, had been released. But the soldiers, although they have completed 18 months, had not been released yet.

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UNCODED

[redacted] according to the same rumors, the tour of service in the Air Force, Navy, and Border Guard Service, is 3 years.

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6. - Morale of the Troops

The miserable economic conditions of most families of the men in service in connection with the oppressive manners of the Army leaders, have created such an indignation among the men ~~in the service~~ of the present Albanian Army that in case of a war they will not fight; not only that but they will turn their guns against their leaders and the Communist Personnel of the Armed Forces.

7. - Agitation and Propaganda

Twice per week, each Wednesday and Friday, the coy was gathered by the Commissar of the coy for agitation. Furthermore a soldier was ~~assigned to each~~ appointed to each platoon for the daily reading of the Albanian press. The said soldier~~s~~ was picked by the Commissar and the reading of the papers lasted one hour.

8. - Youth Organization in the Army

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in the Staff Office of the Battalion there is an Office of the Youth Organization with an office in charge of it. Each coy has its own Youth Organization Office with a soldier, NCO, or an officer in charge. The office of the coy is subordinate to the Youth Organ. Office of the battalion.

Any soldier willing to join the Youth Organ. was accepted, except these who had been marked reactionair~~ies~~. The monthly dues of a soldier- Youth member were 1 lek.

9. - A d m i n.

a). Uniforms

Equipment issued to the recruits upon enlistment

-Summer or winter uniform:	1.
-Pair of boots:	1.
-Cap :	1.
-Shirt:	1.
-Drawers:	1.
-Piece of cloth instead of socks.	
-Belts:	2.
-Helmet :	1.
-Blankets:	2.
-Bed-sheets:	2.
-Food container:	1.
-Bag:	1.
-Gas-mask:	1.
-Top coat:	1

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[redacted] the men of the unit stationed in TIRANA were issued with summer uniform only.

b). Salary of the soldier

During the first year of service the soldier gets 100 lek. When the first year of service is completed their salary is increased to 110 lek.

10. - Military Installations

a). Barracks

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- Barracks of Burrel

Subjects barracks are located about 1km S. of Burrel, at a distance of 600 m. from the road BURREL-KRUJE. [redacted]

[redacted] the 1200 men of the
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22nd Brigade were comfortably housed in them, and still there were empty buildings.

The water was received from springs located within the area of the barracks. 25X1

A power plant supplied the camp with electricity. The area of the barracks is surrounded with a barbed-wire fence. Dur [redacted]

[redacted] in day time the barracks were guarded by sentries, and at night by patrols. 25X1

In the a/m barracks was stationed the 22nd brigade till April 27, 1956. 25X1

When the brigade was abolished, that is after April 1956, [redacted]

[redacted]

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11. - Personalities

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a). 22nd Brigade of BURREL.

- Commander of the Brigade: (Lt Col) Nane AHMETI, [redacted]

[redacted]

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-Commissar: (Lt Col) Niko Dot/~~BIBA~~,

-Adjutant: (Cpt B¹)~~ERSENI~~ (fmu),

-Commander of the 7th Battalion: (Cpt B¹) Beso/~~ZAGOLLI~~,

-Commissar of the 7th Battalion: (Cpt B¹) Andrea/~~GJERMENI~~,

-Youth Officer of the 7th Battalion: (Lt) Mynyr/~~FINDA~~,

Commander of the 2nd Coy(7th Batt,): (Lt) Ramadan/~~MENA~~,

-Commander of the 1st Platoon(2nd Coy): (Second Lt) Hamdi/~~CANE~~

-Commander of the Machine gun Platoon(7th Batt.):(Lt)QemalXARAPI

-Commander of the 12th Battalion: (Cpt B)XHUVELI (Fnu)

-Commander of the 18th Battalion: (Cpt A) PandeliXDHUDHA,

-Commissar of the 12th Battalion: (Cpt B) IbrahimXCELO,

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SECOND CHAPTER

FORCES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & PARA-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

BORDER GUARD SERVICE

1. - Posts of the Border Guard Service

[Redacted]

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-Border Post located at the Western slopes of the height GREENDA (EK-035937).

[Redacted]

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-A post of the Border Guard Service is located at the Northern slope of the height 954 (EK-008903).

[Redacted]

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LABOR ARMY

2. - Location of Units

a). Regular Army Brigade # 4300.

Subject brigade is ~~an~~ named regular or War Labor Brigade in order to be distinguished from the Labor Brigade of Tirana. The War Labor Brigade has been formed by the men of the abolished War Units, while that of Tirana is formed by men considered unloyal to the regime. During the theories it was stressed that in case of a war the War Labor Brigade will be armed again in order to become a regular War Unit of the Army, while on the contrary the Labor Brigade of Tirana will never be armed.

The Regular Labor Brigade has been created late in April 1956, and it was formed by the men of the Inf. coys of the abolished 22nd Brigade of Murrel and other units abolished in MILOT and KAVAJE. The brigade is organized in four coys. Each coy is commanded by an officer; the strength of the coy is increased or reduced according to the works they are assigned. The brigade had a total strength of 1100 men, and 6 officers(Commander, Supply Officer, and 4 Coy Commanders) Commander of the Brigade was a Col. named Sero STAZIMIRI.

The brigade was engaged with the construction of a dam for the hydro-electric project of Mat.

b). Regular Labor Brigade stationed in MACUKULL

In Macukull is stationed a Labor Brigade engaged with the construction of a road which will connect the chrome mines of MACUKULL(IM-140164) with the road Burrel-Milot. The said brigade was created with riflemen of the abolished brigades of SHKODER and KUKSE.

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3. - Personalities

a). Labor Brigade of KOKERLLAK.

Commander of the Brigade: (Lt Col) Sero STAZIMIRI,

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-Commander of the 2nd Coy: Cpt B' Milto BERI,

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SECURITY FORCES & SPECIAL UNITS

4. - Para-Military Organizations

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a). Armed villagers in TRESTENIK

Informant knows the following armed persons, residents of TRESTENIK:

-Qenan Nexhip BAROLLI,

-Haxhi Mehmet BAROLLI,

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-Jashar Mehmet MEROLLI,

-Zyrap Avdul MENDOLLI,

-Nafiz Avdul BULLUKU,

-Qani Rustem BAROLLI,

-Hysni Riza BERBERI,

-Murat Haki BERBERI,

-Adil Nevruz SPUZA,

-Teki Hetem BULLUKU,

-Shefqet Hetem BULLUKU,

-Hekuran Ibrahim HOXHA

-Hasan Mehmet HOXHA,

-Shygyri Adil MENDOLLI

-Zarif Ibrahim RUCI,

-Saliko Ali MENDOLLI,

-Muhamer Refat MENDOLLI

-Guarali Dalip MELECI,

-Efran Ramadan MELECI

-Beqir Cerciz LECI,

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THIRD CHAPTER

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

STATE ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

1. - Education

In Trestenik there is an elementary school(4 grades) for the pupils of the village. There are about 75 pupils in the village; the teaching personnel consists of a kindergartener and a school-master.

The children are obliged to attend this school.

2. - Church

a).Village of TRESTENIK

The inhabitants of TRESTENIK are all Moslems. There is a Mosque in the village but it is used as a warehouse for the crops of the cooperative.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

3. - Organization of the Communist Party

a).Organizations in the village of TRESTENIK.

-Organizata Baze

-Secretary: Haxhi Myrto ~~X~~BAROLLI.

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People's Council

-Chairman: Zyrap Avdul ~~X~~MENDOLLI.

-Secretary: Hamdi Nevruz ~~X~~SPUZA.

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Youth Organization

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-Responsible: Servet Sali ~~X~~HOXHA.

FOURTH CHAPTER

ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. - Agriculture

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a). Farming Cooperative of TRESTENIK.

[redacted] the inhabitants of TRESTENIK organized their farming cooperative since 1949. All the inhabitants are members of the cooperative.

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Manager of the cooperative is Irfan Meleg ~~BAROLLI~~. [redacted]

FIFTH CHAPTER

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COMMUNICATIONS

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS

1. - Roads

a). Road under construction in the village of MACUKULL.

The Labor brigade which was formed by the riflemen of the abolished brigades of SHKODER and KUKSE, as informant heard, is engaged with the construction of a road which will connect the chrome mines of MACUKULL with the motor-road Burrel-Milot.

[redacted]
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IMPORTANT TECHNICAL WORKS

2. - Hydro-electric Stations

a). Construction of a dam in ~~KOKERLLOK~~, the area of KOKERLLOK.

Since 1953 begun the construction of a dam located 1000 m. W. of the village KOKERLLOK which will hold back the waters of a river pouring into the river of Mat. The power of this water will be used by the hydro-electric station which will be built in Mat. The whole project is not progressing because in the winter of 1954-1955 the dam which had been built there was destroyed completely; now they started building it again. Till June 19, 1956, [redacted] only part of the dam (about 70 m.) had been constructed. The dam is built with reinforced concrete

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about 7-8 m. thick. In this construction were engaged 1100 men of the Labor Brigade formed by the men of the abolished units of Kavaje and Milot, and 600 salaried laborers.

SIXTH CHAPTER

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION

1. - Information concerning towns and villages

a) Village of TRESTENIM

Subject village has about 100 families and a total of about 500 inhabitants.

the number of female inhabitants is bigger than that of males.

They are all Moslems. There is no electricity; water is received from the central fountain and from wells.

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